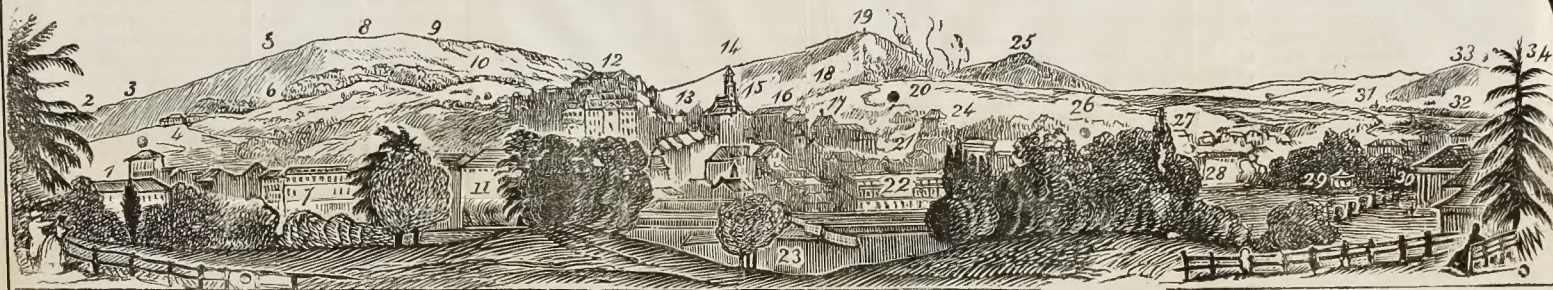


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EXPLANATION of a VIEW of BADEN BADEN, the Queen of the Spas in GERMANY, now exhibiting at the PANORAMA, LEICESTER SQUARE.



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|---|--|-----------------------------|---|---|
| 1 Hotel Baden | 9 Sophia's Rest | 16 Nunnery | 24 Pavilion of the Grand Duchess Stephanie | 28 Hotel d'Angleterre |
| 2 To the base of the Hardberg, and the Hamlet of Doll | 10 The Echo | 17 Hospital Church | 25 Little Mercury | 29 Where the musicians play |
| 3 Eberstienberg is behind this | 11 Hotel de France | 18 The Valley of Sigi | 26 The Haelig Hill, in front of Mount Mercury | 30 Conversation House |
| 4 Captain Masters' house | 12 New Castle | 19 Mount Mercury, ith Tower | 27 The Chinese House or Bungalow, built by Colonel Sing on the Falkenhalds, or Falcon Heights | 31 Lichtenshall |
| 5 Old Castle | 13 Ersproung | 20 Brick Kiln | | 32 Alley of Oaks Promenade |
| 6 The Balgersberg | 14 St. Peter's Church | 21 The Graben | | 33 Mount Cecelia, at the base of which is the Convent |
| 7 Hotel Russi | 15 The Devil's Pulpit, further on, The Wolf's Jaws | 22 Hotel de l'Europe | | 34 To the Waterfall |
| 8 The Rocks | | 23 The Nene Trinkhae | | 35 Hut of Sighs |



DESCRIPTION

OF A VIEW OF

BADEN BADEN,

THE QUEEN OF THE SPAS OF

GERMANY,

WITH THE

SURROUNDING BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY,

NOW EXHIBITING

AT

THE PANORAMA, LEICESTER SQUARE.

PAINTED BY THE PROPRIETOR,

ROBERT BURFORD,

From Drawings taken by himself in 1841.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY GEO. NICHOLS, EARL'S COURT, LEICESTER SQUARE.

1843.

DESCRIPTION

OF A VIEW OF

BADEN BADEN,

THE QUEEN OF THE SPAS OF

GERMANY,

THE OTHER VIEWS ARE, IN THE LARGER CIRCLE,

EDINBURGH;

AND, IN THE UPPER CIRCLE,

CABUL.

THE PANORAMA, LEICESTER SQUARE.

ADMITTANCE TO EACH VIEW, ONE SHILLING.

BOOKS, SIXPENCE EACH.

ROBERT BURFORD,

Printed by himself in 1843.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY GEO. NICHOLS, FARRIS COURT, LEICESTER SQUARE.

1843.

BADEN BADEN.

Or the many mineral and fashionable Spas of Germany, visited by invalids in search of health, or by tourists for amusement, no one is more deserving the high degree of popularity it has gained, or will better repay the traveller in either case, than the delightful and romantic little town of Baden Baden. The great natural beauties of its situation, and the virtues of the waters, (alone sufficient attractions,) backed by the all-powerful fascinations of fashion, combined with elegance and cheapness, have indeed rendered it the "Queen of the German Spas." Here invalids, whether they be drinkers or bathers, acquire health from the well-known sanative powers of the thermal springs, and the salubrious climate; and the lovers of nature cannot fail to be enchanted by its peaceful and unostentatious beauties, and the great variety of picturesque and romantic scenery of every description, rock, river, and mountain, dark forests, and deep valleys, with which the immediate neighbourhood abounds, which good roads in every direction render easily accessible; whilst to the rich, the gay, and the voluptuous, the epicurean, and the spendthrift; the Balls, Promenade, and Theatre, the numerous gaming tables (at German watering-places the resort of all classes), and the most *recherché cuisine*, offer many of the luxuries of the capital, and an endless round of amusements and gratifications: to use the words of Mrs. Trollope,—“all persons, let their tastes, temper, sex, or age, be what it may, cannot fail to find Baden enchanting.”

The town of Baden extends laterally through a smiling and lovely valley, watered by the little river Oos, or Oosbach, in the bosom of the most beautiful and majestic mountain scenery, formed by a succession of circular ranges of hills, the commencement of the Black Forest range, which present every variety of form and intricacy of outline, as they rise one above the other, each more magnificent as it rises higher, and is farther removed from the point of view. The nearer and smaller hills, like the loftier and more distant ranges that bound the horizon, being clothed with oak, beech, and pine, form a continuous forest, presenting every capricious variety of tint, every disposition of light and shade.

The present Panorama, which embraces the whole of the town, and the beautiful scenery by which it is surrounded, is taken from a hill immediately above the conversation House, the elegant buildings of which, together with the extensive pleasure grounds attached thereto, occupy a considerable portion of the foreground. Beyond the little river, once the boundary line between the Duchy of Allemanni and Rhenish Francia,

that is seen winding its rapid course through the low ground, lies the town, which although small, yet with its Castle, Church, and magnificent palace-like hotels, together with the singular architecture of some of the older buildings, has a picturesque and pleasing effect. Above the town, crowning a hill of great height and imposing appearance, is the grey and time-worn ruin of the ancient stronghold of the Grand Dukes, frowning from its forest of pines, on its more modern and less elevated successor, the new Castle; which, situated on a commanding terrace, forms a conspicuous and striking object in the view. Towards the north, the valley opens to a considerable extent, and the Rhine is seen, bounded in the distance by the French Vosges, whose venerable forms are a natural barrier against the northern blasts. Towards the east, rises the guardian mountain of the town, dedicated to Mercury, together with its lesser namesake; and due south, are seen the Village and Convent of Lichten-thall, overhung by the forest-clad hill of St. Cecelia. Altogether, it is impossible to imagine any thing more happy, in a picturesque and romantic point of view; and when the whole is gilded by the setting sun, with a gorgeous array of topaz radiance, the scene is indescribable.

Baden, or Baden Baden, as it is more generally called, to distinguish it from places of the same name in Switzerland and near Vienna, is a very ancient town, and, next to Aix-la-Chapelle, ranks as the most historical bathing place in Europe. In the time of the Romans the springs were known and appreciated, for about the time of Trajan it was celebrated as a fashionable watering-place, by the name of Civitas Aurelia Aquensis, and in the second century became the capital of the Decumatic fields. In the seventh century it passed under the name of Baden, by royal concession, into the hands of the Monks, and, like all the domains of the Church, shortly acquired much greater importance than it had ever before enjoyed. Counts Palatine, Kings of France, and Emperors of Germany, then became in turns Suzerains, some living and some dying there, others only seeking health from its waters, or spiritual comfort from its holy fathers.

In 1330, the town was strongly fortified; in 1453, the Church was endowed by the Margrave Bernhard, in obedience to a vow made by his father; and in 1479, the town had acquired such importance, that the Margrave Christopher abandoned the old Castle, and took up his residence in the new, which he had recently completed.

In 1661, the plague, which was then ravaging Germany, approached the city, when the inhabitants opened the springs, and allowed the water to flow through the streets; the scourge was thereby stayed, at a place

called the Three Oaks, where a small Chapel to the Virgin commemorates the event. The efficacy of the water in the cure of various diseases, spread generally throughout Europe about this time; and the springs were much frequented, during a long season of tranquillity, under the Margraves, broken only by occasional disputes, attendant on the spread of the Reformation; the tocsin of St. Bartholomew sounding even in this sequestered spot. French and Imperial strifes, however, once more desolated the neighbourhood, and the ravages of the thirty years' war fell with destructive calamities on the state, for friends as well as foes plundered without remorse, the Gallician forces committing the most fearful atrocities. Lewis William finally transferred the court to Rastadt, and in 1771 the last Margrave died.

In more modern times Baden has been the theatre of great vicissitudes; revolutionary France spared it as little as the crown heads of that nation did before. Although the French army entered the town but once (under Moreau, July 4, 1796), yet their proximity was fatal, to a place almost wholly depending on foreign visitors for support; and it was not until after the celebrated congress held in the neighbouring town of Rastadt, in 1799, that Baden recovered that repose of which it stood so much in need, and that renown as a Spa and bathing-place, which since that period has been progressively increasing. From the Blatte, or register of visitors, it appears, that in 1800, the number was 391; in 1810, 2,462; in 1820, 5,138; in 1830, 10,992; in 1839, 19,895; and the Augsburg Gazette, of Nov. 9th, 1842, states the number last year to have been 23,739, being 1,650 over any preceding year; also, that they expended in the town more than seven millions of francs, or £280,000. sterling.

Baden is situated six miles from Rastadt, twenty-one from Carlsruhe, and about two leagues from the Rhine. Although it stands but a few hundred feet above the level of the sea, yet the air is extremely dry and pure; and its natural barrier of mountains so completely defends it from all winds, that the climate is extremely temperate, indeed at all times several degrees warmer than the surrounding country. It is, therefore, well calculated for the residence of invalids, and is considered one of the most healthy spots in Germany.

The town is still but small, numbering not more than six hundred houses, although it has been very much enlarged and embellished during the last fifteen or twenty years, by the erection of several magnificent hotels, and many vast lodging houses, of good architecture, which let in the season at from 700 to 1000 florins per month. The streets are in general irregular, and with the exception of the *Lange Strasse*, which is

well built, present but little to admire. The architecture of the Church and the older houses is any thing but handsome, and their general appearance not particularly inviting; yet there is a picturesque irregularity, a quaintness of style, and a peculiar character about them, that contrasts well with the princely hotels, modern houses, and shops of recent erection on the old Stadtgraben, and the Boulevards on the fosse of the ancient fortifications, that in the ensemble is extremely pleasing to the eye. There is a large hospital and establishment for the poor, also schools for the young, which are principally supported by a heavy and productive tax on gaming. Disabled and superannuated persons are not suffered to be wandering in the streets, and beggars are instantly removed by the police, and made to work. The roads and public walks in and about the town are kept in excellent order.

The permanent population of Baden numbers but little above 5,000; but during the season, which commences about the middle of May and closes in September, every hotel is full, every lodging house, and apartment however small, into which a bed can by any means be crammed, is let, and the greatest difficulty is experienced in procuring any sort of accommodation for the numerous visitors from all parts of the world, especially England, that arrive to partake of the various gaities and pleasures, that reign triumphant from morning to night.

The health dealing waters, which have rendered Baden so celebrated, are supplied from as many as sixteen springs, in different parts, principally however from the rocks below the new Castle. With the exception of one (the Infernal), they do not differ in the least in their component parts, but merely in temperature, varying from 117 to 153 degrees of Fahrenheit. The heat of the water has given the name of Holle, or Hell, to the rocks whence the streams issue, which partake so much of the warmth, that snow never lies thereon in the coldest weather. The names given to the sources are—

The Ursprung, or principal spring, No. 13.

The Hollenquelle, or Infernal spring, which differs from the others, from the water having a red aspect, occasioned by heavy deposits of carbonate of iron.

The Judenquelle, or Jews' fountain, two sources.

The Brubrunnen. The quantity of water greatly exceeding the demand, this spring supplies troughs, where pigs, poultry, &c. are scalded, and it is carried away for domestic purposes.

The Ungemach.

The Butte, or Metzigue, four sources.

The Marquellen, one source within and one without the Lady's Cloister.

The Klosterquelle, in the garden of the Nunnery, and three others of minor importance.

EXPLANATION OF THE ENGRAVING.

1.—Baden Hotel.

The *Badenscher Hof* (formerly the Convent of the Capuchin Friars, erected by the Margrave William, in 1631,) is one of the best of the Hotels in Baden, both as to accommodation and comfort, combining cheapness with elegance. It is much frequented by the English. The house is extensive and well-built, and contains between two and three hundred rooms; above two hundred persons daily sit down at the table d'hôte, in a well furnished dining hall of large dimensions. One o'clock is the usual dinner hour at most of the Hotels, the price varying from forty-eight *kreutzers* (one shilling and fourpence) to one florin;—at several, a second dinner is served at four o'clock, for one florin twelve *kreutzers*, or two shillings. The Baden Hotel is a *Bad Haus*, or Bath House of the first order; the water being supplied direct for that purpose, from the Ursprung. The arrangements for bathing at this and several other hotels are perfect, and offer every luxury an invalid can desire, combined with cleanliness and good attendance; the whole is under the direction and superintendence of a physician, and the police, who strictly enforce certain regulations, not only as regards the proprietors and attendants, but also the bathers. A common bath is charged twenty-four *kreutzers* (eightpence), a douche thirty-six *kreutzers* (one shilling.)

3.—Ebersteinberg.

An ancient and ruinous castle, belonging to the Counts of Eberstein, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the town. The road being very beautiful it is visited as one of the lions of Baden.

5.—The Old Castle.

The *Alte Schloss*, or ancient Baronial stronghold of the Margraves, stands a bold and conspicuous object, on one of the loftiest of the chain of mountains; terrible even in its dark loneliness, and tenantless, save to the howling winds; a picturesque memorial of chivalrous times long passed, magnificent from its position, and the immense landscape it overhangs. At what time the Castle was erected is uncertain, but the enormous, and now almost shapeless mass of ruins, bears evidence of having been built by the Romans, to form, with others on the highest peaks, a medium of telegraphic communication throughout Germany. It was finally abandoned in 1479. The ruins cover an area of considerable extent, but immense masses of granite, starting from amid the woods, like portions of the grey walls, give them the appearance of being much more extensive than they really are. Vast excavations are said to exist beneath, communicating even with those below the present Palace, but they are kept strictly closed. A good road, two miles and a half in length, and partly covered, was formed in 1833, by order of the grand Duke, at the cost of 80,000 florins. It leads in a zig zag direction from the town, passing the side of the new Castle, and is very easy of ascent, many pic nic parties go the whole distance in carriages, or on asses by a foot path which is much nearer, to pass the day, and enjoy the extensive views and beautiful scenery.

8.—The Rocks.

At the back of the Castle, a path leads to the *Felsenbrücke*, or rock bridge, three miles from the town, from which a prospect is enjoyed, that must fill with delight the enthusiastic admirer of nature. Four groups of gigantic masses of trap porphyry rise in sublime majesty, whilst huge fragments of every form are piled or strewn on the precipitous sides in the wildest confusion. The neighbourhood every where abounds in volcanic remains, and opens a fine field to geologists and mineralogists. Botanists also find much to interest.

9.—Sophia's Rest.

Situated about a half a mile from the town, on the road to the old Castle. It is one of the many spots, where, through openings in the woods, the most enchanting prospects are enjoyed, fresh, delightful, and ever varying. The Echo, No. 10, has similar claims.

12.—The New Castle.

The *Neue Schloss*, or residence, from its immense size and commanding position, claims attention, as one of the most striking objects in the view of Baden. Its architecture is inelegant, and its general appearance mean, but its history, and the remarkable caverns that exist beneath its foundation, render it an object of great interest. The first Castle was erected on this spot by the Margrave Christopher, in 1471; it was pulled down, and a second rose in its place, "large, strong, and finely decorated," in 1579; this was burnt by the French when they ravaged the Palatinate, in 1689, and the present was then erected, incorporating such portions of the old as remained. It stands on a hill called the *Schloss berg*; the principal front facing the gardens. The interior is gloomy and cold, with an air of old fashioned dignity in the long passages and stately galleries, but the habitable apartments, used occasionally by the Royal Family, are large, good proportioned rooms, and well furnished. The walled terrace encloses a garden called the *Schneckengarten*, or snail garden, formerly used to breed snails for the table; and the rotunda at the end is named the turret of Dagobert. Beneath the castle is a chain of subterranean vaults and galleries, excavated in the solid rock, the most perfect of any yet discovered in Germany. They are entered by a spiral staircase, from a tower at the right hand corner of the castle, through what was once a Roman swimming bath. The upper dungeons are evidently of Roman workmanship, and were probably the substructure of some temple, but about those below, ten or twelve in number, different opinions are held; they are generally supposed to be of German construction, of a date greatly anterior to the first Castle, but no record remains of when, or for what purpose, they were formed; they stand, however, horrible memorials of unlimited tyranny, and unlawful crime. The oral tradition is, that here the *Fehmgericht*, or secret Westphalian tribunal, known to have existed in Baden about the time of Charles V., held their dreadful sittings, and immolated their unfortunate victims. One large hall, supposed to have been the Hall of Judgment, has the remains of stone seats, and the niche for the president; another, in which are some iron rings fixed in the walls, is pointed out as the *Foller Kammer*, or torture chamber, and an opening to a deep pit in one of the galleries, as the *Jung fern Kuss*, or virgins' kiss, the oubliette, down which the victims were precipitated on sharp instruments below. A hollow cylinder up the centre of the winding staircase, connects the vaults with an upper apartment in the castle; down this it is said, the prisoners were lowered, by means of some mechanical contrivance, immediately on their sitting in the only chair the apartment afforded.

13.—The Ursprung and Pump Room.

The *Antiquitätenhalle*, or Museum of Antiquities, founded by the Grand Duke Charles Frederick, is in the form of an ancient temple, and is dedicated to Neptune, the patron of the waters. It has a handsome portico of four Doric columns, supporting a triangular pediment. Here are deposited several relics of the ancient masters of the world, which have been found in the neighbourhood, and attest the presence of the Romans in Baden, at a very early period. They consist of altars, monuments, and inscriptions, some of them in tolerable integrity; the inscriptions, however, are so defaced by time, or are so obscure in their local allusions, that they afford a fine field for the speculations of antiquarians; at the same time, they form an amusing lounge to the visitors. From a fountain in the centre, the health-giving water is distributed by female attendants to all persons, indiscriminately, who either bring or borrow glasses to drink it from.

The *Ursprung*, or Original Spring, is in a portion of the building close to the portico; it rises through a pavement of Carrera marble, beneath an arch or tower evidently of Roman architecture. A dense volume of steam, as from a boiling cauldron, continually ascends in curling wreaths, part of which is allowed to evaporate through a funnelled aperture in the upper part of the arch, whilst the remainder is conveyed into the adjoining building to supply the baths—an excellent establishment, where, by ingenious contrivances, the vapour can be applied to the whole, or any particular portion of the body, at various costs, the highest not being more than one shilling. Here this far famed spring has been known to bubble up from the rock of quartz and horn-blend, for at least two thousand years; and has never, during that period, by day or night, winter or summer, either diminished or increased in quantity, or varied in the intensity of its heat. The supply is found to be 7,349,440 cubic inches of water in twenty-four hours, being one-seventh of the quantity produced by the sixteen springs. The temperature is $153^{\circ} 5'$ Fahrenheit. The other springs doubtless, branches of the same, being all lower. The water is perfectly clear, resembling weak broth to the taste, with a slight animal smell, produced probably by the vegeto-animal matter called *Badeschlamm*, or bath slime, always deposited in warm springs. The specific gravity is as 1,030 to distilled water at 1,000. Dr. Koelreuter's analysis gives a pint of water, weighing 7,392 grains, to contain $23\frac{3}{10}$ of solid matter, and half a cubic inch of carbonic acid gas:—

	GRAINS.
Hydro-Chlorate of Soda . . .	16 "
" " Lime . . .	1 " $\frac{3}{4}$
" " Magnesia . . .	" $\frac{1}{4}$
Sulphate of Lime . . .	3 "
Carbonate of Lime . . .	1 " $\frac{3}{4}$
" " Iron . . .	" "
Silica . . .	" $\frac{1}{2}$
Extractive Matter . . .	" "
	<hr/>
	23 " $\frac{3}{10}$

There not being any establishment appropriated exclusively to bathing, the water of the *Ursprung* is, by ancient rights and privileges, conveyed by pipes to certain hotels, where it supplies the bathing rooms; these are the Salmon, Baden, Zahringen, Golden Sun, Darmstadt, and the Hotel de l'Europe. The elevated position of the spring greatly facilitates this distribution, the water not losing two degrees of heat by transmission. A large reservoir close to the spring is constantly open to the public, who carry away the scalding water for domestic purposes.

14.—St. Peter's Church.

The *Stifts Kirche*, or Collegiate Church, in the market-place; an unpresuming building of singular architecture, with very little, externally or internally, to recommend it to notice. It was erected in the eighth century by the Monks of Wissemburg, to whom the spring then belonged. It was nearly destroyed by the French in 1689, and restored 1754. Most of the Margraves since 1241, have been buried in it; some have well executed monuments.

15.—The Devil's Pulpit.

The *Teufels Kanzel*, is on the ascent to mount Mercury, about two miles and a half from the town.

The Wolf's Jaws.

The *Wolf's Schlucht*, are some singularly formed rocks on the road to the Old Castle.

16.—The Nunnery.

The *Frauen Kirche* stands at the base of the Old Castle Hill, on the eastern side. It is a Convent of the order of the Holy Sepulchre; the costume worn by the Nuns is deep mourning, which is to be exchanged for bridal dresses, when Jerusalem is wrested from the hands of the Infidels. A good school is attached.

17.—The Hospital Church,

Belonging to a large and well regulated hospital. Divine service is performed here by a German Protestant Clergyman, also the service of the Church of England, once each Sunday. A large burying ground is attached.

18.—The Valley of Sighs.

A pleasant, and much frequented promenade.

19.—Mount Mercury.

The great *Staufenberg*, the monarch of the mountains of Baden, takes its name from a monument and statue of Mercury, the patron of Baden, which is said to occupy its primitive station on its summit. The shrine is a slab about five feet in height, of the stone of the country, with a figure of the God in a standing position, but so worn and disfigured by time, as scarcely to present any clear outline; beneath, a nearly obliterated inscription can be traced. The mountain is ascended on donkeys, by a good serpentine road about five miles in length, and from a tower on the top, recently erected, by the zeal of the Grand Bailiff, M. Theobald, a magnificent and extensive view is obtained.

21.—The Graben.

The new promenade, a very pleasant spot, surrounded by some of the best mansions, houses, and villas, in Baden, many of them fine erections.

23.—Hotel d'Angleterre.

One of the best and most modern of the hotels, well conducted, and eligibly situated close to the entrance of the fashionable promenade; it has a large garden well planted in the English style, but no baths. The bridge leading to it is the *Schiessbrücke*.

22.—Hotel de l'Europe.

A magnificent and newly-erected building, rivalling in extent, and the superb manner in which it is fitted, any similar establishment in Baden.

24.—Pavilion of the Dowager Grand Duchess.

The residence of the Dowager Grand Duchess Stephanie, stands on a small eminence, formerly a Roman burying ground, from which many of the antiquities in the Museum were excavated. The Duchess is an universal favorite, she receives all persons of respectability to her house; and her gardens, which are extensive and well laid out, are open to the public.

26.—The Hoëslig.

A hill of considerable height in advance of mount Mercury, the summit forms a table land, from which fine views of the town and valley are obtained; it is a favourite spot about sunset, the scene at that time being extremely gorgeous.

27.—Chinese House.

A nondescript sort of building, half Bungalow, half Chinese Temple, built by an Englishman, (Colonel Sing,) on the *Falkenhaldes*, or Falcon's height.

31.—Lichtenthal.

A pretty village, celebrated for its *Stahlbad*, or Chalybeate Spring; also for its Nunnery, a building of considerable size and odd appearance, erected in 1245; the chapel of which contains the tombs of several of the Margraves. The Nuns are of the Cistercian order, and conduct a good school. When Convents, throughout Germany, were suppressed, this escaped a similar fate, by the intercession of the Grand Duke, Charles Frederick, who wished to preserve a spot that contained the bones of his ancestors; the sisters, twenty in number, were, however, placed under a new management, the vows being limited to a period of three years, when they are renewed or not, at will.

Behind the Convent is a conical hill, called the *Seelach*, on which the Prussian Ambassador to Carlsruhe has a seat.

30.—Conversation House.

This elegant establishment was erected by the late Grand Duke Charles, on the site of the old Jesuits' Convent, built by the Margrave William, in 1632. It is a very noble and spacious structure, composed of a central building, having a lofty portico, of eight Corinthian pillars, running its whole length; connected by low colonnades, with wings right and left. The central building forms a vast saloon, 126 feet long, 89 broad, and 49 high, profusely decorated in compartments, with gilded pillars, and ornamented with elaborate arabesques. This splendid hall, the fashionable lounge of the visitors, is open to all persons respectably dressed; and in the evening, when brilliantly illuminated and crammed by the beau monde of Baden, presents a magnificent coup d'œil. Roulette tables are placed in the centre, and on Saturdays a bal paré, at three francs, is held; on other evenings dancing, which is a favorite amusement, takes place in one of the smaller apartments. Opposite the grand entrance are doors, conducting to a suite of rooms appropriated to conversation, dancing, &c., and a large apartment, formerly the chapel or refectory of the Jesuits, devoted both day and night to gaming, in all its varieties of hazard, rouge et noir, &c. As all persons, old and young, from the most fashionable to the lowest grade, ladies of rank and elegance included, join in this fascinating and pernicious pastime, the Government reaps a rich harvest for the improvement of the town, and the support of the charities: the winnings of the bank being heavily taxed for those purposes.

The right wing of the building contains the theatre, a small but pretty building, where French and German plays are alternately performed by respectable companies. Under the colonnade, which separates it from the grand saloon, are the library and reading rooms of M. Creutzbauer, and some small shops for nicknackery.

The left wing of the building contains the restaurant, coffee rooms, and estaminet, known and Chabert's—since conducted by M. Dorfemiller—which are patronized by the exclusives of Baden. The dinners served at five o'clock are in the highest and most recherché style of French cookery; the large saloon, which is profusely decorated with mirrors, will dine four hundred persons, the display of plate and appointments of the table, being in the best style. The charge is about double that of the hotels, but to secure a place, it is necessary to bespeak it before noon.

The colonnade and gravelled esplanade in front of the whole, is the fashionable focus of attraction, the grand point of re-union of all the visitors; a band enlivens the promenade from an orchestra in the front, and numbers take ices, sip coffee, or play cards, at small tables *al-fresco*; forming a brilliant scene of dissipation and pleasure, and a perfect Babel from the various languages spoken.

The grounds which are skirted by the river, crossed by a pretty bridge, are extensive, and well laid out; a circular sheet of water occupies the centre, and umbrageous walks of Acacias, willows, and ornamental shrubs, encompass the lawn, flanked by some small gay shops, where females from Switzerland, Savoy, &c., smartly dressed in their native costumes, offer trinkets and toys for sale. Behind, and at the western extremity of the building, is the Park, or English Garden, in which agreeable walks are formed, almost insensibly ascending the nearest acclivities, and occasionally opening on pleasing views. The whole is let to a company, who are said to pay annually 40,000 florins from the gaming tables, and to expend six times that amount on the house and grounds.

32.—Alley of Oaks.

The long drive of Baden, extending to Lichtenthal, and crossing the river by a neat chain bridge. It is kept like all the public works of Baden, in the highest order, and in the season, is the fashionable rendezvous for carriages and equestrians; at the head of the alley, are the Villas of the Elector of Hesse, and the Countess of Richenbach, which formerly belonged to the Queen of Sweden; and of the Baron Von Herzer.

33.—Mount Cecelia.

A beautiful wooded hill, so named in honor of one of the Abbesses of the Convent at its base. It is intersected by many walks, furnished with seats, and is a favourite retirement for the contemplative.

23.—The Trinkhalle.

A covered walk, the promenade of the water drinkers in bad weather. It is 125 feet long, and 25 wide; to the south it is open, and has a fine view of the mountains, the roof being supported by twelve pillars, with balustrades between; the other side towards the Museum is furnished with windows.

34.—The Waterfall.

The *Wasserfall* in the Black Forest is a favourite drive; the fall itself is only 24 feet, but the surrounding scenery is wild, romantic, and beautiful; above the fall rises a very high rock, called the *Kriickenfels*.

39.—Road to the Beittig and Yberg.

The Beittig is a continuation of the slope south east of Friesenberg, the forest of which is bounded by the road. The Yberg is the only mount in the neighbourhood, that tradition has peopled with spectres and demons. On its summit are the remains of a Roman Castle.